

FLOWER SHOW SUCCESS—EARLY AND PROLIFIC CABBAGE

The Flower Show was a great success. Saturday the paid admissions were the largest in the history of the show.

F. H. Pierson had a very remarkable display, including a large bush of potted ferns and cut roses, a splendid hardy border, a display of a great variety of potted ferns, including the new fern, Victoria.

The rose gardens of F. H. Pierson and A. N. Pierson were elaborate, beautiful and wonderful considering the season of the year. The cut roses displayed by both the concerns were magnificent, each consisting of more than 2,000 blooms.

The Bobbink & Atkins rock garden, filled with plants of various kinds in bloom, trailing and evergreen plants, was greatly admired. Julius Roehrs Company made an excellent display of flowering shrubs, pot plants and orchids. The table decorations by Bun-yard, of white camellias, lily of the valley, orchids and ferns, were the most artistic thing of the kind ever shown; the centre decoration was camellias, frezias and cherries.

The exhibits of the private growers rivalled those of the professionals, including William B. Thompson, Yonkers, and others. The grove of Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, is shown in the illustration, which does not

convey the great beauty of this exhibit. The running streams of water, falling down over the rocks in the background, do not show, as the light was not sufficient to bring them out in a photograph. In the centre was a pool filled with aquatic plants, bordered with iris, narcissi, shrubs in flower including lilacs, azaleas, cherries, etc., in bloom.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. of Philadelphia, carried off the honors for sweet peas in the commercial class.

MAKE A GARDEN.

Did you ever get up in the springtime, my friend,
And go out with a hoe or a spade
And turn up the soil like a true son of toil
Till a half of your garden was made?
Did you ever get down on your knees
(in the loam)
And dig with your hands in the dirt,
While the sun just bowed down and
burned you up brown
Through the hole in the back of your shirt?
Did you ever squelch down a long line
of green peas
That just were beginning to come
And say with a smile that after a while
Your garden will set up and hum?
If you haven't done this and felt the
warmth of the sun
Of nature in genial mood
You're not quite the man that you ought
to be, friend—
You don't mind if I seem to intrude.

Have you ever gone out when the super was done,
While wife put the dishes away,
To the warm summer air, while every
last care
Just naturally melted away?
And good neighbor Bill shouted over
the fence
"Say, friend, has it happened to you?"
And wanted to know what makes cut-
worms grow
And what in the blazes do do,
Did you ever go over to borrow a match,
And stand in the dusk there and smoke,
And discuss ways and means of produc-
ing string beans
And laugh at his favorite joke?
If you've missed this, my friend, you
have some life to spend
That is different from any you know:
There are pleasures in life that you
never have found—
You don't mind my telling you so?

There is much to be gained from good
sermons, no doubt;
There is much that is good in some
books;
While a poem or song helps this old
world along
Toward the happiness to which it looks,
But give me a garden, a hoe and a spade,
A box full of seeds and a string,
And my joy is complete, there is nothing
can beat
The pleasures my labors will bring.
My harvest indeed may be small in the
end;
But the work mighty soon puts my man-
board
To rest, it's one way to worship the Lord.
So try it, my friend, make a garden to-
day.
Make it little or big, as you will,
If it don't do you good as I've told you
it would
Don't "holier"—just send me the bill.
GLENN H. CAMPBELL.

To-morrow, March 25, will be New
Year's Day, or at least it was until
1918. A good time to make a new
New Year's resolution: Resolve to
give better care and to have a better
garden this year than ever before.

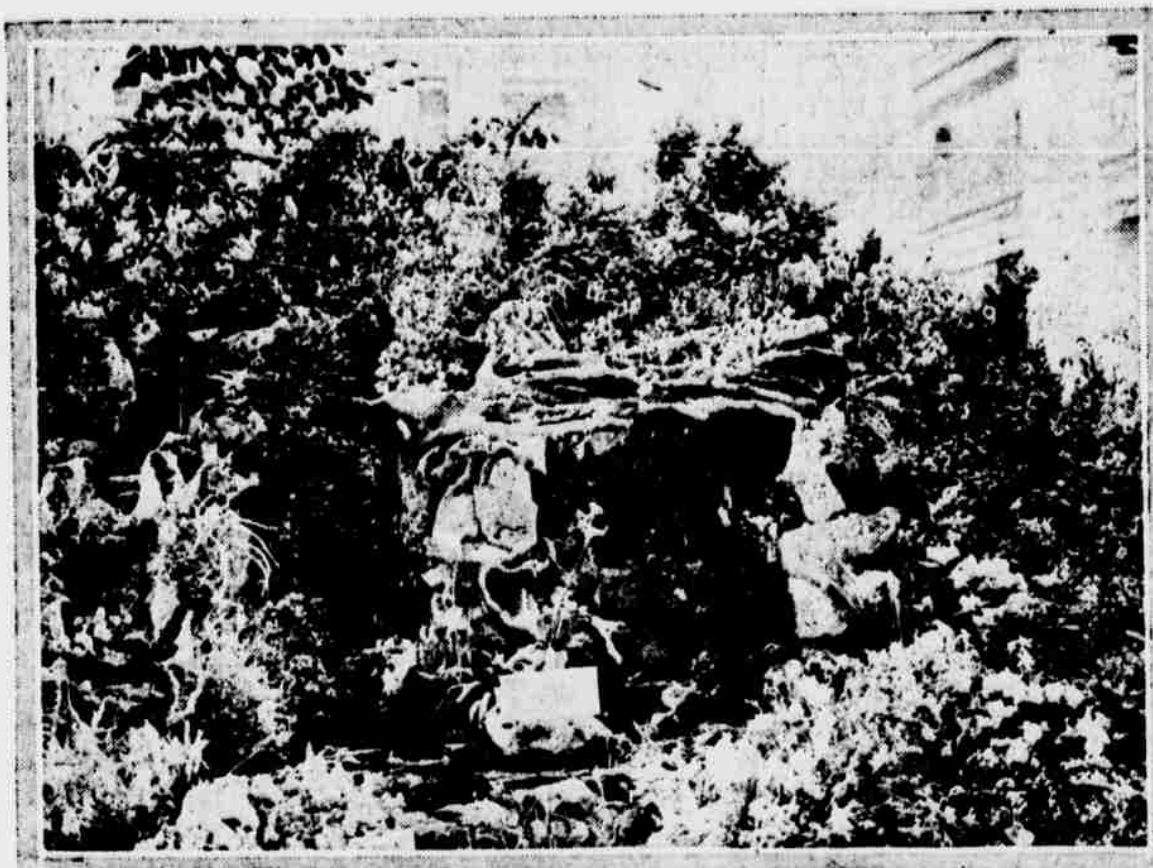
CHILDREN AND THE GARDEN.

It is of great educational value for
the children to be brought into inti-
mate relations with the garden. Bet-
ter than the music drill that the poor
little things are compelled to endure;
whether they have any aptitude or not
the monotonous drudgery goes on. It
is important for children to love their
studies, and what child does not love
a garden? Who does not remember
the "Hurryah" when the first green
nose of the hyacinth came pushing
its way through the mellow, fragrant
soil?

The flowers are coming back, the
skunk cabbage is breaking through the
ice of the creek; the catkins are hang-
ing on the hazels! Oh! the beautiful
world! Hide the piano stool and come
to the woods, dear children! Bring
your little rakes. We will find under
the dead leaves such lovely things!
Hepatica and bloodroot and trailing
arbutus. And here is the May apple,
the mandrake and what red partridge
berries! The ferns that have curled
up to keep themselves warm under the
leaves are pushing out and uncurling
in the spring sunshine. We are all
young together to-day! The bees are
on the wing, the birds are twittering,
the sky is blue, the clouds are great
white billows, the old world is young
again! Now let our plant our garden
that we have—the biennials, the per-
ennials, the annuals, the bulbous, and
what you learn now you will never
forget, because you are young and
happy.—SUSAN P. OKIN, 23 Bedford
Square, London, England.

Andrew Robeson Sargent, the land-
scape architect of Boston, died in
Indiana last Monday. Mr. Sargent
was the son of Prof. Charles S. Sar-
gent of the Arnold Arboretum, and
among other places laid out the es-
tate of Clarence Mackay, C. K. G.
Hillings, Paul D. Cravath and Payne
Whitney.

The Bruner onion weeder is an in-
vention that will be heartily welcomed
by onion growers. Onions, up to this



time have been about the one vege-
table that has defied machines, neces-
sitating hand weeding in the rows.
Only those who have weeded onions by
the day know the backache resulting.
The Bruner onion weeder will take
out most of the weeds, leaving only a
little hand work to be done, and some-
times the weeds will be cleaned out en-
tirely.

KEEP A GARDEN RECORD.

Keeping a record of the home gar-
den greatly increases its interest and
gives the gardener a real statement
of his garden's worth, says the State
College of Agriculture. A record aids
materially in laying plans for the
next year in order to produce more
of the vegetables that the family has
enjoyed.

The record may be kept in various
ways but should be very simple. The
gardener may jot down in a small
book entries concerning labor, fertil-
izer, spray material, cost of seed and
any other items. On another page the
amount and date of harvest of each
vegetable with current market price
are recorded. When the garden season
is over a credit and debit sheet may
be made to show net results.

Another convenient way of keeping a
record is to use one of the small
folders published by the New York
State Food Supply Commission. These
have a place for a record of each
vegetable grown with a summary at
the end for final totals. Single copies
of the folders may be obtained free of
charge by writing to George B. Hinecock,
agent of the commission, at
Skanateles, N. Y.

EARLIEST AND MOST PRODU- TIVE CABBAGES.

According to tests covering a period
of several years, made at the Penn-
sylvania State College, the following cab-
bages were found to be the earliest in
the order in which they are named:
Extra Early Pilot, Extra Early Ex-
press, St. John Day, Extra Early,
Quick Cash, Early Spring, Copen-
hagen Market, First Crop, Special Stock
Jersey Wakefield, Standard Early,
Early York, New Early Racehorse,
Extra Early Etampes, Alpha.

Usually the crop which matures
earliest brings the highest price.

According to productiveness, the list
is as follows: New Extra Early Per-
fection, Fottler's Brunswick, Copen-
hagen Market, Earliest, Lightning Ex-
press, New Early Gem, Standard Sum-
mer, Succession, All Head Early,
Long Island Second Early, Limited
Mail.

Late varieties in order of yield per
acre. Large Flat Dutch, Short Stem
Drumhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Non-
such, Louisville Drumhead, Long Late
Drumhead, King Kraut, Autumn
King.

FIELD BEANS.

Beans thrive best in well drained,
fairly rich soils, with plenty of vege-
table matters or humus not subject to
baking or to standing water.

Beans prefer a limestone soil, and
if lime is not present it should be
supplied at the rate of 500 to 2,000
pounds to the acre.

Beans will grow best following a
clover sod. Acid phosphate is prob-
ably the best commercial fertilizer,
used at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds
to the acre at planting time.

A thoroughly well prepared seed
bed is important, as beans may suffer
from too much cultivation if it is
weeds that makes the cultivation nec-
essary.

Row beans not deeper than one and
a half inches, and half an inch in
heavy soils. Have the plants in the
row four to six inches apart and the
rows thirty-five inches apart. In New
York beans are planted from June 1
to 25. Pea and medium varieties re-
quire three to five pecks to the acre.

Cultivate deeply and frequently
early in the season and as little as
possible and very shallow later. Never
cultivate when the plants are
moist, as it spreads disease.

Harvest when three-quarters of the
leaves are ripe and there is least dan-
ger from rainy weather. Allow the
beans to dry at least two or three days
in the field and turn them occasionally
to prevent spoiling.

The yield is from fifteen to thirty
bushels per acre.

SHRUBS FOR LAWNS.

Spiraea, Van Houttei, hydrangea,
Japan snowball, rugosa rose, lilac,
Lady Stanley althea, bush honeys-
uckle Morrow, Thunberg's barberry,
Thunberg's spiraea and spiraea Anthony
Waterer are mentioned by the Ohio
experiment station as suitable shrubs
for lawn plantings. The first seven
should stand about five feet apart and
the others, which are suitable as bor-
ders to the larger sorts, about three
feet.

Shrubs blooming in June should
have dead and superfluous canes re-
moved in April, and the ends should

be cut off the unusually long canes.
Althea, hardy hydrangea and sweet
pepper bush need such pruning in
early spring. Spiraea, weigela, snow-
ball, dentata, forsythia and other
species which bloom in spring should
be pruned in June after flowering.
From a third to a half of the previous
year's growth should be removed the
first two springs after planting.

Arrange garden plans so all the soil
shall work all the time. As soon as
one crop is out another should take its
place.

In planning ornamental plantings for
home grounds remember that both
the picture you see from the home and
the picture the passerby sees from the
street must be considered.

Federal authorities report that New
York is about 3,000 bushels short of
seed sweet corn for canning purposes.
Since New York raises fifth among
sweet corn canning States, the short-
age may mean disappointed canners. Steps
to secure adequate seed supplies
should be taken at once.

Disking year when corn grew the
previous year has yielded 11.3 bushels
per acre more oats than ploughed
land and 6.4 bushels more oats than
land without previous preparation of
the seed bed. Disking is generally im-
practicable on land foul with weed
seeds and on exceptionally heavy clay
soils.

Early seeding for oats results in the
largest yields. Seedings made at
Wooster, northern Ohio, in March or
early April, have often produced ten
to 15 bushels more per acre than those
in late April or May.

Ten pecks of oats per acre is re-
garded a normal rate of seeding under
ordinary conditions. Yields have in-
creased gradually as the rate of seed-
ing varied from four to eleven pecks,
but from nine to eleven pecks scarcely
any difference has been noticeable.
Varieties having a large beak require
heavier seeding, and broadcast seed-
ing more than drilling. Shallow drill-
ing (an inch to an inch and a half
deep) is preferred for oats.

Cleaning seed oats to remove small
grains has increased yields but
slightly. Light, broken straw and weed
seeds should be removed, but repeated
cleanings have resulted in a gain of
less than a bushel an acre.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

This is the title of Farmers' Bulletin
No. 429 of the United States De-
partment of Agriculture.

The denatured alcohol law received
more publicity probably than almost
any law passed up to that time. The
newspapers from one coast to the
other were full of it for almost a year.
It was heralded as a law that was to
be a great boon to farmers, but it has
utterly failed to "boom" as not one
farmer in America has been benefited
by this act. The farmer, so to speak,
was completely bamboozled.

Naturally farmers urged the passage
of a bill that was to benefit them so
greatly.

The cause of the failure of the bill
to aid farmers will be found on page
8 of that bulletin, which gives the
amendatory act, approved March 2,
1917. Section 4 reads: "That at dis-
tilleries producing alcohol from any
substance whatever, for denaturation
only, and having a daily still produc-
ing capacity of not exceeding 100 proof
gallons."

Referring to the original act of June
7, 1906, this bulletin says: "Contrary
to general expectation, it did nothing
toward facilitating manufacture on a
small scale in such agricultural dis-
tilleries as are operated very generally in
Europe." It might be said that the
amendment also has done nothing ben-
eficial for the farmer, for which the
bill was originally claimed to be framed.

Now is a good time, if there is any
benefit farmers may have from de-

natured alcohol, to permit them to
make their own alcohol from waste
materials and distilleries. Surely if
there is any relief farmers can be
given, any way to help them meet the
great task before them, with shortage
of labor, fertilizers and high prices of
farm tools and machinery, now is the
time when the help should be freely
given.

NEW GARDEN BOOKS.

"Home Vegetable Gardening" by
Adolph Krumm, 288 pages, 200 illus-
trations, and 32 illustrations in natural
colors.

For sweet corn Mr. Krumm recom-
mends Peep of Day or Early May-
flower for eating ears seventy days
from the time the seed is planted.
Early Dawn planted at the same time
will mature a week later. Howling
Mob is recommended for mid-season.
White Evergreen and Country Gen-
tleman for late of the white kinds.

For the yellow kinds: Golden Han-
tam, maturing in about eighty days
from planting, for early, and Golden
Rod for late, with Carpenter's Golden
Sweet.

"The Home Vegetable Garden" will
prove helpful not only to beginners but
to experienced gardeners also.—
Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City,
N. Y.

"Vegetable Forcing" by Ralph L.
Watts, dean and director, School of
Agriculture and Experiment Station of
the Pennsylvania State College. Vege-
table forcing is a large and profitable
industry in the United States, and it is
also practiced by many amateur grow-
ers. This work will be found valuable
to all who grow vegetables under glass.
It contains eighty pages and some 100
illustrations more than the 1917 edition.
Harrison Dick is a careful writer and
editor, and the accuracy of his work
can be relied upon. A. T. De La Mare
Company, 438 West Thirty-seventh
street, New York.

The second number of *Our Garden
Journal*, edited by Mrs. Herbert Har-
dison, has appeared. It is even more elab-
orate than the first number, with a
very artistic frontispiece in colors and
several full page illustrations. The
pages are not stitched together but
are loose, so that notes and clippings
may be inserted.

LATE BLIGHT CAUSED POTATO LOSS.

Figures compiled from over 200 re-
ports on potato losses by C. R. Orton
of the botany department of the Penn-
sylvania State College show that 18
per cent. of last year's crop, or
8,402,583 bushels, were destroyed by
the late blight. This enormous loss
might have been saved if proper spray-
ing had been carried on throughout the
State.

The survey shows further that last
year's potato crop was reduced 4,688,
090 bushels, or 10 per cent., by early
blight, another fungous disease which
can be controlled by timely spraying.

It is thus evident that the potato
crop in Pennsylvania was reduced
more than 25 per cent. last year by
"fungous diseases, which might have
been prevented by proper spraying
with home made Bordeaux mixture.
Every potato grower should plan to
secure a supply of copper sulphate
now to spray the 1918 crop. With a
labor shortage and the necessity for
increased production, every acre cul-
tivated should have its efficiency pro-
tected through the control of plant
diseases.

SEED CORN SITUATION SERIOUS.

The seed corn situation in New York
has been shown to be serious as a re-
sult of the State census recently taken.
Now the Federal Department of Agri-
culture adds to the discussion the fol-
lowing evidence:

"The situation in New York is more
serious than was thought at first.
Early reports from farmers in the
northern, central and western parts in-
dicated that they had considerable good
seed corn, but later tests have revealed
that very little of the corn in these
sections will be fit for seed unless ear-
tested. In the southeastern counties
there is a considerable quantity of
early rowed flint corn that is of poor
fair quality. Germination tests carried
out by the Orange county farm bureau
and others indicate that about 75 per

cent. of the cribs in that county show
satisfactory germination.

"The best variation in southeastern
New York appear to be in good condi-
tion, and can be used for ensilage pur-
poses in the more northern counties.
There is little or no 1916 corn now
available for further distribution in the
State. In Orange county and the Hud-
son Valley much flint corn has been
found which is of fairly good germina-
tion. Only one county bought for use
in other localities, and there probably
remains no surplus now in that county."

"Corn is being retailed at from \$5 to
\$6 per bushel, which is a marked ad-
vance over the prices that prevailed a
short time ago. Plans are being made
by the State agricultural agencies to
carry on germination tests throughout
the State, beginning this month. In
many counties better seed committees
are being appointed, and they are ac-
tively engaged in stimulating a system
of seed corn distribution. It is thought
that if adequate efforts cannot be found
in the central and western sections of
the State the deficiency can be sup-
plied by stocks of flint corn available
in the southeastern counties, unless
other States draw too heavily upon
these counties for their supplies. All
of the eight rowed flint corn probably
will be needed in New York."

There never was a time when seed
testing was more important than it
now is, says the New York State Col-
lege of Agriculture, which has just is-
sued publication 26, on seed testing.
Short time has passed from the college at
Ithaca on request.

HUGONIS ROSE.

Several letters have been received
from readers inquiring where the
Hugonis rose, illustrated and described
in last Sunday's SUN, may be pur-
chased. Conrad & Jones Co., West
Grove, Pa., catalogue it in one year,
two year and extra strong two year
plants.

The simplest way to prevent the
accumulation of dirt is to make it
easier to be clean than to be dirty.

Stump & Walter report flower seeds
plentiful and the demand good. Flower
seeds are a necessary part of garden-
ing. Only on the largest estates has
conservation been practically attempted.
There will be some varieties of sweet
corn and beans for all customers. All
salesmen have been called in from the
road to help fill seed orders.

C. R. S. Chillicothe, Ohio.—The time

you inquire about is "The Practical
Flower Garden," by Helena Rother-
ford Ely. It contains much valuable
information in a very interesting and
readable form. Published by the Mac-
millan Company, New York.

If you follow the instructions in our
Garden Book your garden is almost
sure to be a perfect success, while if
cared for in a haphazard way the
result is likely to be a failure.

256 pages; four full-page color plates
and four full-page duotone plates; also
hundreds of photographic illustrations.
A copy free if you mention this publication.

DREER'S 1918 GARDEN BOOK

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